



25 Unusual Garden Plans

by

Romaine B. Ware

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Romaine B. Ware

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The Author

WE BELIEVE that before you read this book you should know the author and so we introduce you to Romaine B. Ware, garden expert, author, editor, lecturer and designer. No one, in our opinion, could be better fitted for this work than Mr. Ware. As an author, more than 1400 published articles have come from his pen, all on gardening and garden planning, and as a garden expert and designer, he has traveled thousands of miles through thirty-eight states talking and consulting with gardeners right in their own back yards. Thus he is able to see the garden lovers view point . . . your view point . . . most effectively and create a group of plans that are founded on your own real needs. 25 years of experience in this line are Mr. Ware's . . . 25 years of thinking, talking, writing, growing, and planning beautiful gardens . . . 25 years that have made him nationally known as an expert in his line.

Mr. Ware designed these plans especially and exclusively for the R. M. Kellogg Company and Kellogg Customers, and we are proud to present them to you. We believe them to be his finest work.

R. M. KELLOGG COMPANY.

*"When I began to dig and plant,
I little knew the joy which would
grow out of the soil, and descend
from the skies and gather from far
off places and times to gladden my
soul."*

Candace Wheeler.

"If I could put my words in song
And tell what is there enjoyed,
All men would to my gardens throng,
And leave the cities void."
—Emerson.

Adventures In Garden Planning

PLANNING AND CREATING GARDENS is really a glorious adventure. The amateur gardener is in truth an explorer, a discoverer. His ideas and tastes lead him into the highways and byways of the plant world. He learns the joy of searching for just the right plant for a certain purpose, just the flower to fill a definite need.

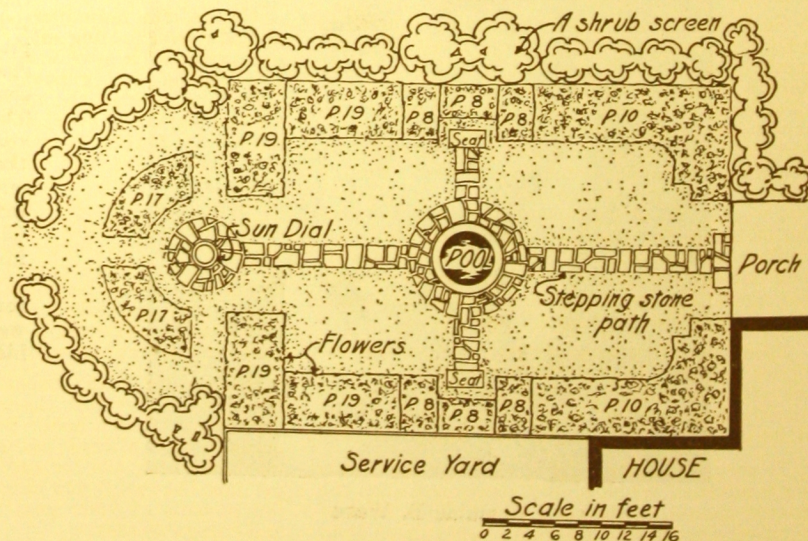
Gardens demand planning just the same as a house must have a plan. Not every garden maker realizes this though inevitably every garden is the outgrowth of a plan however vague. Better gardens, though, result from making definite plans in advance. But planning demands knowledge of a wide variety of plant material and at least some ideas upon design. This calls for study and experience, keen observation and information gained from visiting many gardens.

Not every aspiring gardener has the opportunity of acquiring all the information needed for planning gardens to the best advantage and it is hoped this little book will be an aid. These plans are very simple and may be fitted into almost any imaginable situation. If you will study them, reading carefully the notes applying to each one, you will find many ideas you can use. They are highly flexible in that the various units may be combined into innumerable schemes.

The different plans include schemes for plots of various size from 3 by 5 feet up to borders 40 feet long. The units may be combined just like dominos to make both large and small gardens. Layouts for both formal and informal gardens are included. A plan is offered for a shrub garden which includes bulbs. Three rose garden plans and one rock garden plan round out the book.

It is not expected that these schemes will in all cases exactly express your ideas as a garden maker. Nor is it thought that they are absolutely perfect arrangements. They are practical plans which will produce livable gardens under average conditions and they are sufficiently flexible to adapt themselves to many varied situations.

Study these plans carefully. Check up in the catalog any plant varieties with which you are not familiar. By combining catalog information with the data given on these plans you can obtain a very clear mental picture of the gardens the plans will produce. Then study your grounds, try to picture the effect these borders would give if set out in various locations. Garden planning is really a mental process, a painting of imaginary pictures. If you will study these plans till you can visualize them clearly, till, for example, you can see the tall spires of "true blue" as your eyes read "delphinium," then you will be in position to use the plans to the best advantage.



A formal garden combining plans from four different pages in this book . . . The numbers in the border spaces indicate pages where detailed planting plans are to be found.

Succeeding With Succession

CONTINUOUS BLOOM from frost till frost is the dream and ambition of countless gardeners but the problems to be met and solved in achieving this end are many and varied. Considering the comparatively short blooming season of the great majority of perennials, and the late starting of most annuals, the problem seems almost insurmountable.

Though it is quite impossible to have solid masses of color in every square yard of the garden at all times we can so arrange and plant that there shall be some dominant color in every major section throughout the season.

Such results, however, can not be secured in a border three feet wide. About five feet is the minimum and seven or more is better. A very narrow border cannot permit a sufficient variety of kinds to obtain a succession of bloom and succession is the secret of continuous bloom. For example, tulips, iris and peonies will provide a succession covering several weeks though none of them give color for more than about two weeks. We may, however, extend the season of bloom for the spot containing this particular combination by setting out plants of long season annuals which will grow among and almost on top of the early blooming things. (See suggestions on pages 7 and 8).

Succession, to a large extent, is planting varieties adjacent to each other which will bloom one after the other, in effect keeping up a continuous display of color. A careful study of the plans given in these pages will illustrate this.

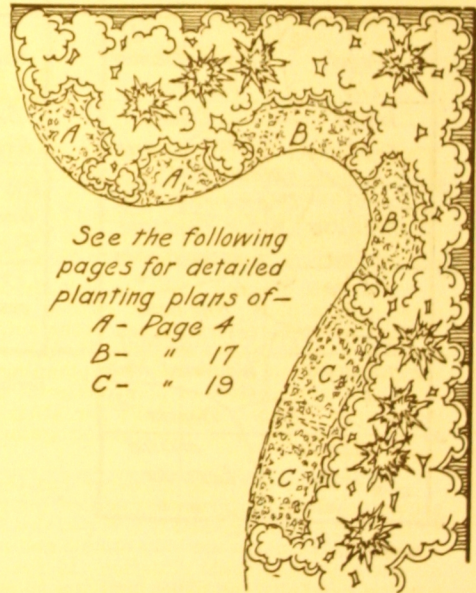
To secure the best effects, rather close planting is advised. When plants attain full size, the ground should not be seen at all. This kind of planting demands a little more supervision than

a sparsely planted garden as rampant growers must be watched or they will smother their less vigorous neighbors. It is a simple matter though to root out surplus growth.

The care of a perennial garden is comparatively simple. Keep the weeds in check with several cultivations during the season, water if needed, keep faded flowers clipped off to conserve the strength of the plants and prevent self sowing. For instance, many a choice collection of hardy phlox has been ruined by self sown seedlings of inferior quality which have grown up and choked out the named varieties.

Care of the perennial borders should include periodic overhauling and replanting. With the exception of a few very long lived varieties like peonies and gypsophila, they need to be lifted and divided, the soil enriched and the divisions replanted every few years. Chrysanthemums need this every spring, hardy asters every two years, iris, phlox and many others every third year. Such care will insure the borders long life and vigorous healthy plants. Lilies and narcissus are best left alone for many years, but tulips do better if taken up after their foliage ripens and replanted late in the fall. Some perennials are comparatively short lived and call for replacement but even this has its advantages because it affords opportunity to try out new things.

Succeeding with succession may easily become one of the most fascinating joys of flower gardening. It is a hobby you can play with for many years, always finding new interest, always reaching out for success. You may never get just the result you aim for but you will find the pursuit of your goal a most worth while and enjoyable task.

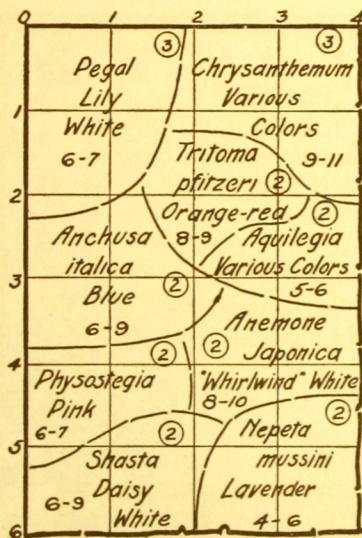


*See the following
pages for detailed
planting plans of—*

- A— Page 4*
- B— " 17*
- C— " 19*

The garden units in this book, though mostly formal in outline, easily adapt themselves to informal layouts.

*"See how the flowers, as at parade
Under their colors stand displayed;
Each regiment in order grows,
That of the hyacinth, pink and rose."*



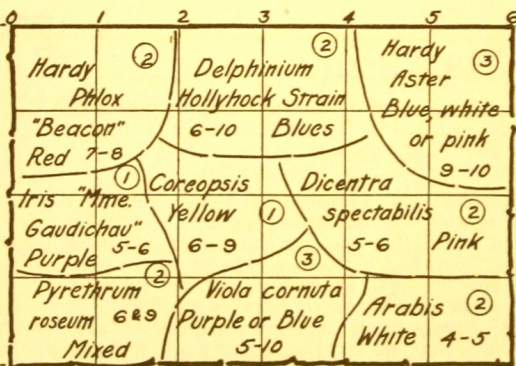
Border No. 1

MEASUREMENTS

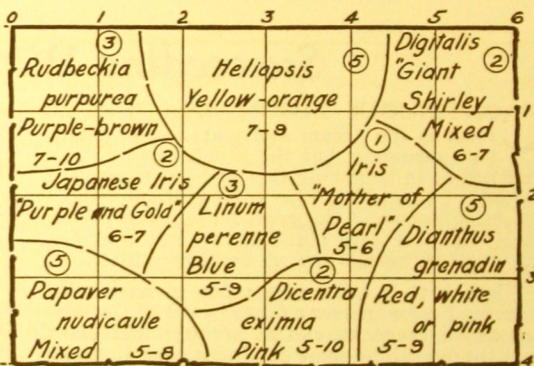
Each plan is ruled into squares indicating square feet in the garden. These will aid in laying out the plan and locating material.



Plant in good, rich garden soil. Mix in plenty of old manure or well balanced commercial fertilizer.



Border No. 2



Border No. 3

Three Little Garden Plans for Plots 4 by 6 Feet

These little plans may be used separately or fitted together just like dominos to make gardens of various size. Place them end to end, repeat or alternate them to make long borders. Use the unit on page 5 along with these as it is the same width.

The plants in these borders are arranged with taller growing varieties to the rear or long side. To make a border 8 feet wide, place the units back to back. Each unit is planned to provide bloom from spring till frost. The figures in pairs (4-6) indicate the approximate months of bloom.

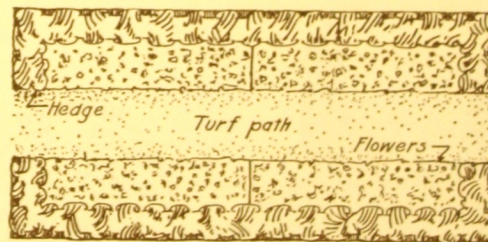
"God Almighty first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures."
—Francis Bacon.

	0	1-foot → 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Lilium speciosum rubrum</i> ②	Rosy-white	Hardy Phlox	③	<i>Artemisia</i> ①	<i>Iris</i> ②	"Silver King"	"Lent A. Williamson"	Hollyhocks	④	<i>Delphinium</i> ②	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> ②						
2	<i>L. speciosum album</i>	8-9 white ②	"R.P. Struthers"	Gray foliage	Violet-purple	Single or double	Mixed colors	6-10	Blues									
3	Japanese Iris ①	Hardy Phlox ③	Rosy-red 7-8	yellowish 6-7	flowers 6-7	Coreopsis ②	Yellow 6-7	Iris ②	Hardy ①	Phlox ②	Chrysanthemum Various colors	Blue-rose or white						
4	"Fascination" Mauve-pink ③	"Mrs. Jenkins" White 7-8	Blue 7-8	White 6-9	"Boule de Neige"	"Autumn King"	Lavender-violet 5 & 9	Phlox ②	Stalce latifolia	③	Anthemis ③	③						
5	<i>Linum flavum</i> ③	Anemone ③	<i>Armeria maritima</i> ③	<i>Japonica</i> ②	arcticum ②	<i>Alyssum</i> ③	Violet ③	7-8	Myosotis ④	④	plumarius ④	pink or white 5-6						
6	Sylvestris ③	White 5-6	Pink 4-10	Pink 8-10	White 9-11	sax. compactum ③	"Prince of Wales" ③	Blue or pink 5-9										
7	Yellow 5-9																	

Border No. 4

A Long Narrow Border—4 by 18 Feet

This border may be used in countless locations around the home grounds. It is narrow enough even for small lots. Against a background of shrubs, it will make an effective picture. A delightful picture may be made with two or four of these borders separated by a path three to six feet wide and having a background of shrubs as shown in the plan to the right.



STAKING IS AN ART

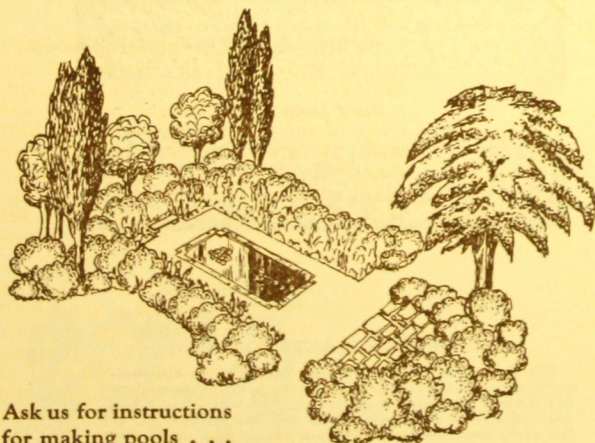
Proper tying and staking of plants is an art. Use stakes of the right weight and height so they will not project above the foliage. Stain them dull green or brown. NEVER paint them bright green with white tops. Tie with green raffia or soft cords in such manner that they will look natural.

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO USE

The figures in the little circles indicate the approximate number of plants each space will accommodate based upon the room they will need at maturity. When first planted it may seem there are not enough but if too many are used they will soon crowd each other and the results will suffer.

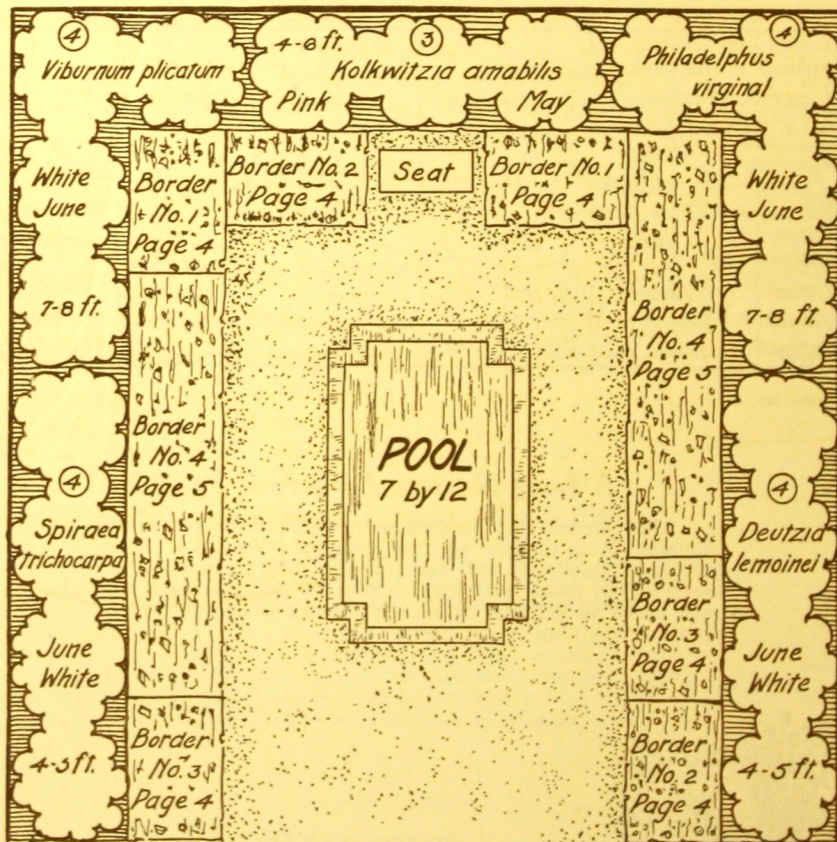
A Little Formal Garden or Outdoor Living Room

This little garden uses the plans shown in detail on pages 4 and 5. Note how they fit together making a complete layout. It may be made larger or smaller by using more or less units. With or without the pool, the garden will be delightful because the borders are planned for all season bloom. These and many other units in this plan book may be used to turn your yard into an out-door living room.



Ask us for instructions
for making pools . . .
Sent free on request.

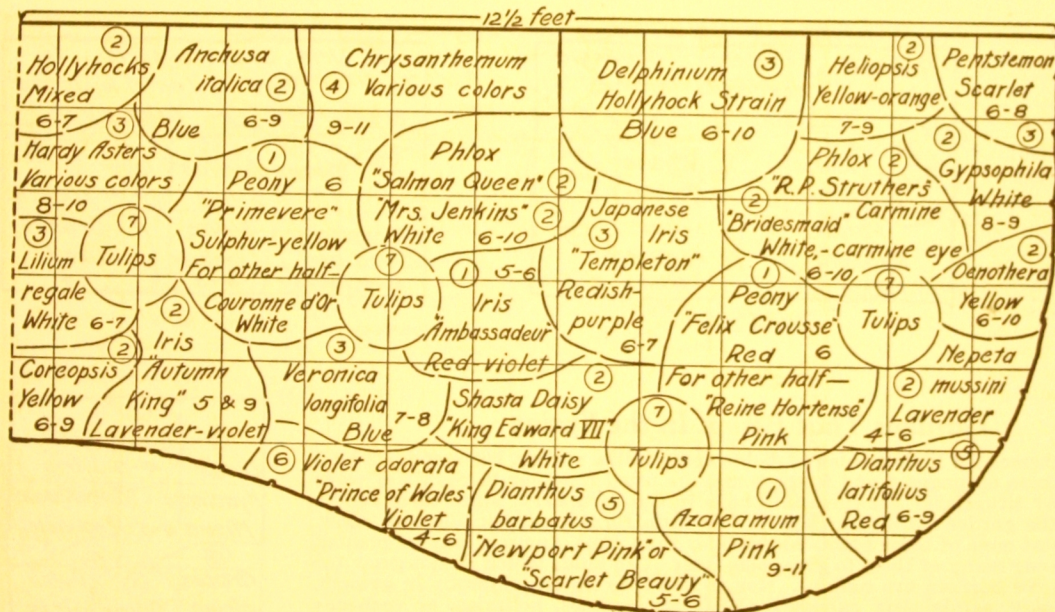
An aeroplane view of the general
effect this little plan can produce.



Scale in feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

"Flowers from all heaven, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side."

—Tennyson.



Border No. 5

The two halves, one reversed, make this informal border 25 feet long.

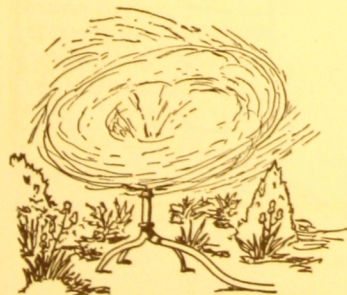


An Informal Border

Here's a detailed plan of half an informal border 5 to 7 feet wide whose total length is 25 feet. The other half will be identical except for the peonies, as noted, simply by reversing the plan.

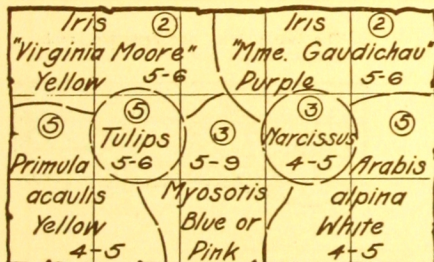
Tulips, planted in the fall, add much to the gayety of the border in the spring. As a succession planting, following the tulips, iris and peonies, use some of the taller long season annuals such as, giant zinnias, tall African marigolds, flowering tobacco, early giant cosmos, salvia farinacea or miniature helianthus. All these may be set out as plants after the other things are over their blooming period.

This border and every other border should have a background of some kind against which the brilliance of their bloom may be displayed. Hedges, either clipped formally or allowed to grow naturally; masses of shrubs and flowering trees or even a fence or wall covered with vines will serve for the needed background. By all means see that every garden border has some kind of a background.

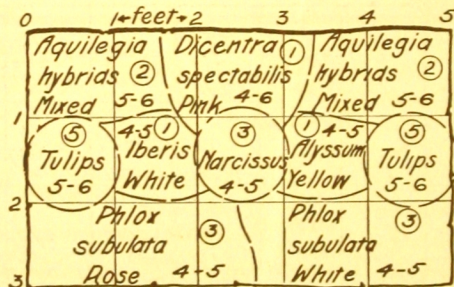


WATERING THE GARDEN

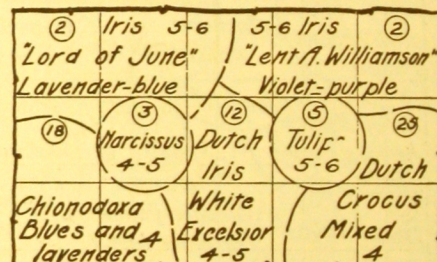
Plants are on a liquid diet and if rain fails them you must come to their rescue. Keep the soil moist to a depth of at least a foot. Do not over-water. In heavy soils, too much water makes them soggy, precludes necessary air; in light soils, too much runs right through and carries all the food elements with it.



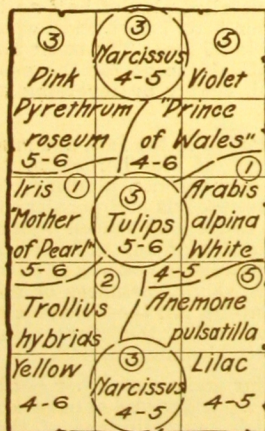
Border No. 6



Border No. 7



Border No. 8



Border
No. 9

The pairs of figures, usually in the lower portion of each space, indicate in general, the months of bloom. Thus, 4-5 indicates April and May.

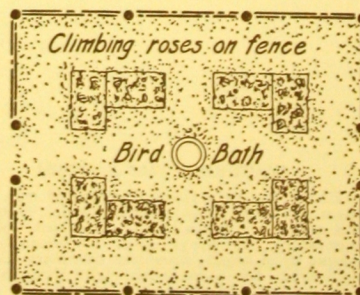
Gardens That Bloom In the Spring

Five schemes for little garden plots blooming in the spring. Each one is 3 by 5 feet. Like those on pages 4 and 5, these may be fitted together in countless ways to meet many situations. Fit them into bays in the shrubbery, place them end to end beside the garden path, use them in the little formal garden planned below.

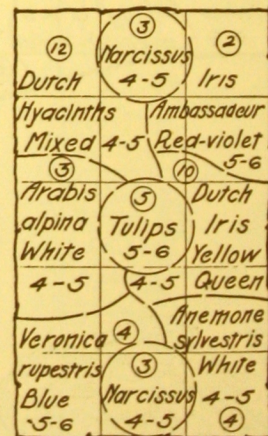
As almost none of these plants bloom later than June, annuals may be planted over and among many of them to give color later. Use kinds which do not grow too tall because the borders are narrow. Nor should they be too vigorous in growth. Asters, scabiosa, salpiglossis, caliopis, California poppies, petunias, or verbenas would do nicely.

This little formal garden is 24 by 30, surrounded by a fence with climbing roses. Six of the spring garden units will make a gay picture from earliest spring till the last of June.

This would be an ideal garden where the owners are away all summer.

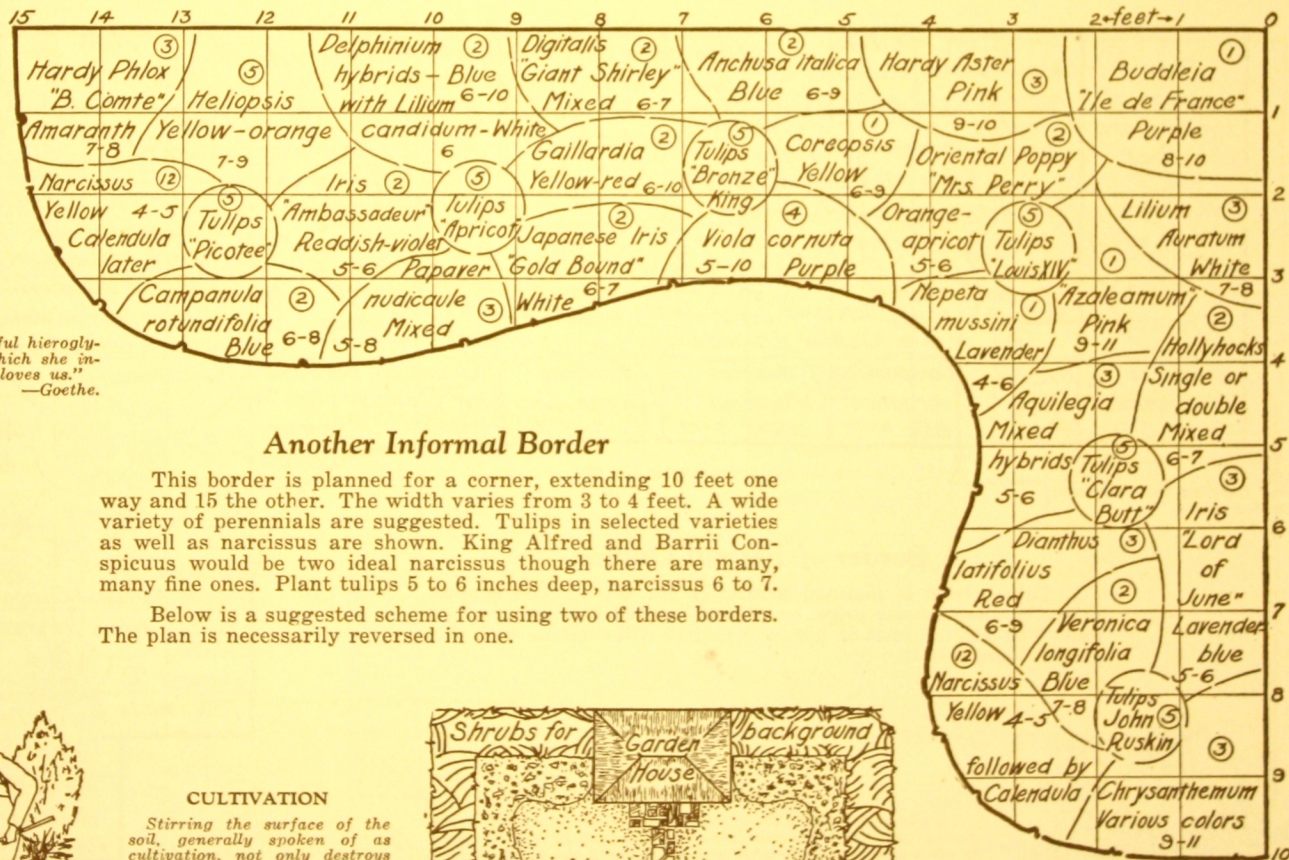


Border
No. 10



Figures in the little circles in each space, show the number of plants it is suggested for planting. Each plan is ruled into square feet.

"Flowers are the beautiful hieroglyphics of Nature, by which she indicates how much she loves us."
—Goethe.



Border No. 11

Another Informal Border

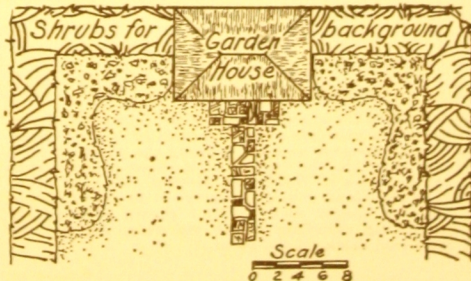
This border is planned for a corner, extending 10 feet one way and 15 the other. The width varies from 3 to 4 feet. A wide variety of perennials are suggested. Tulips in selected varieties as well as narcissus are shown. King Alfred and Barrii Conspicuous would be two ideal narcissus though there are many, many fine ones. Plant tulips 5 to 6 inches deep, narcissus 6 to 7.

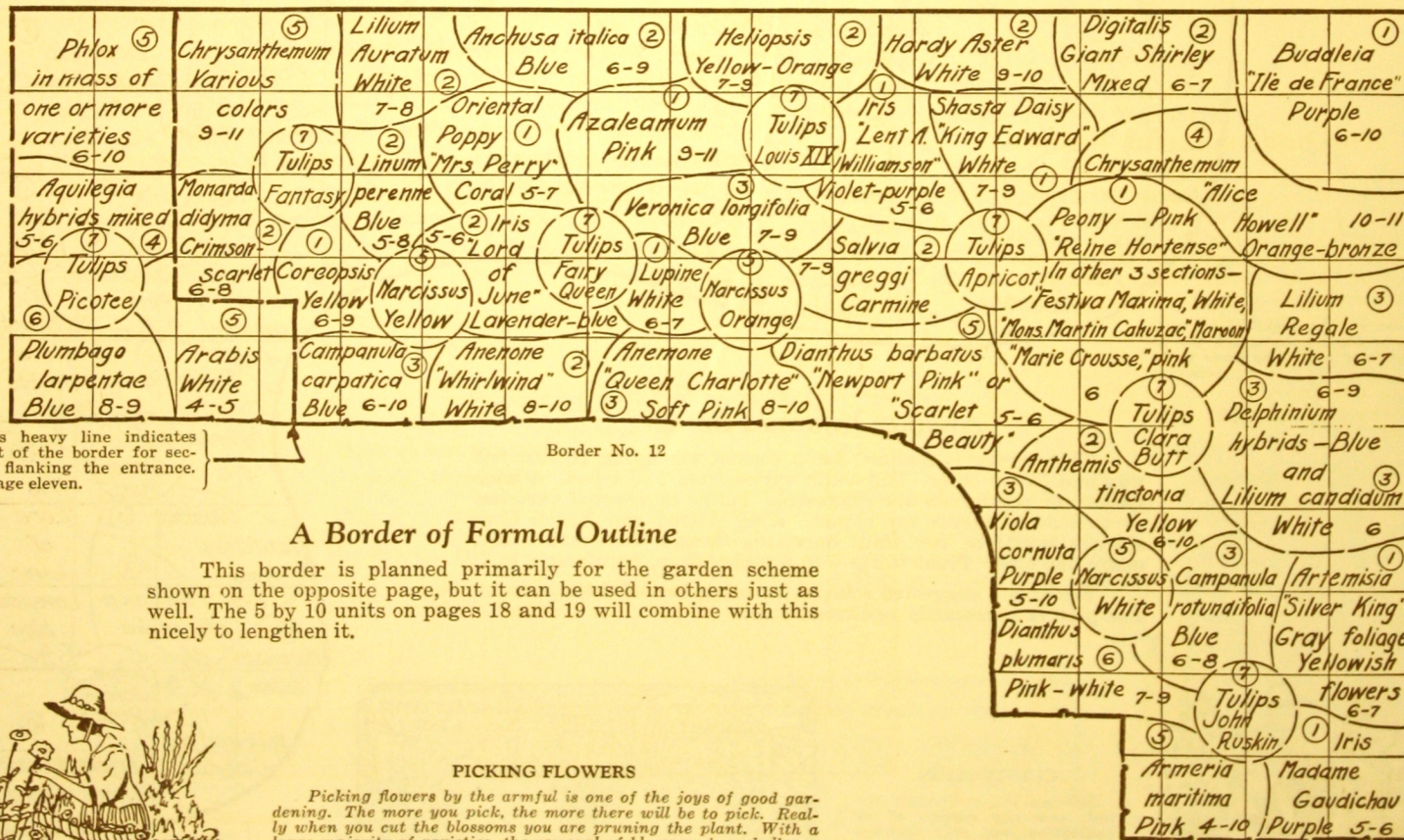
Below is a suggested scheme for using two of these borders. The plan is necessarily reversed in one.



CULTIVATION

Stirring the surface of the soil, generally spoken of as cultivation, not only destroys the weeds but by breaking up the crust, it tends to stop the evaporation of moisture. It also permits air to penetrate the soil. This aids the plants in their manufacture of food supplies.





This heavy line indicates extent of the border for sections flanking the entrance. See page eleven.

A Border of Formal Outline

This border is planned primarily for the garden scheme shown on the opposite page, but it can be used in others just as well. The 5 by 10 units on pages 18 and 19 will combine with this nicely to lengthen it.



PICKING FLOWERS

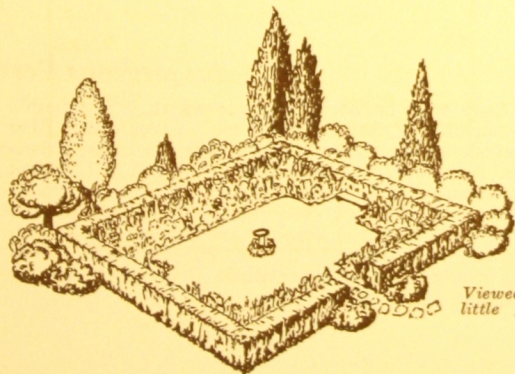
Picking flowers by the armful is one of the joys of good gardening. The more you pick, the more there will be to pick. Really when you cut the blossoms you are pruning the plant. With a large majority of varieties, the removal of blossoms is a challenge for the production of more. Intelligent picking, like good pruning, should shape the plant, should encourage it to produce more and better bloom on longer stems. Don't simply snip off the blossoms, leaving long spindling stems, cut them low so new growth will start well down on the plant.

Cherish the faith that
... "In paradise a garden lies."

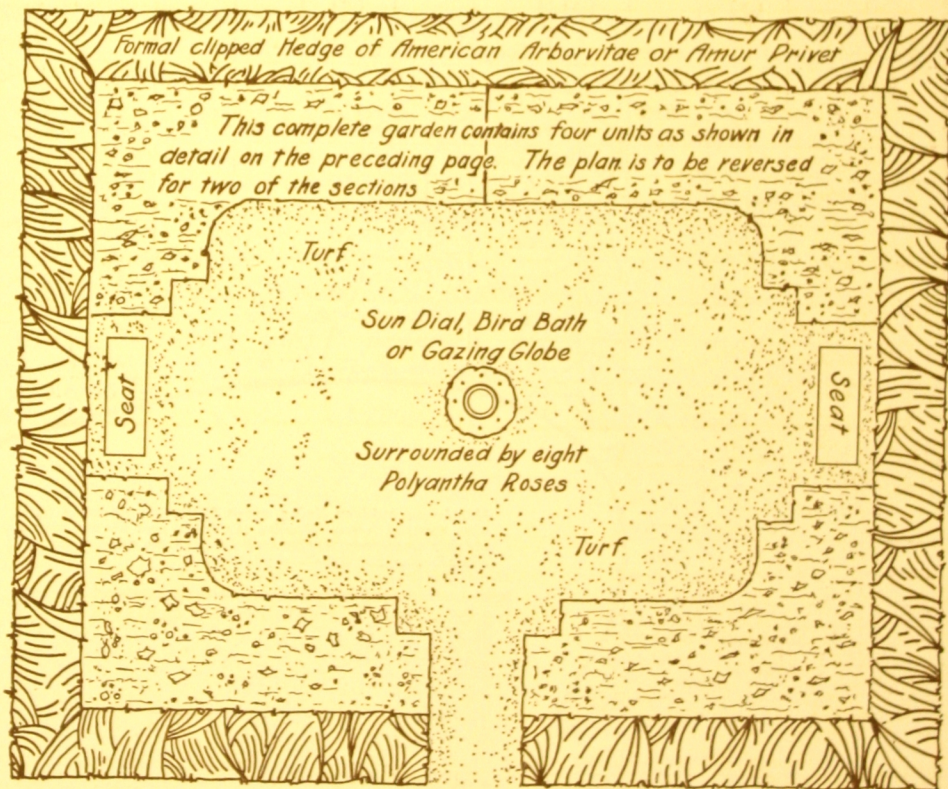
An Outdoor Living Room

This type of garden may be placed close to the house or at a distance. As planned it is 33 by 40 feet. Leaving off the hedge and substituting a vine covered fence, the same borders and arrangement will occupy a space of but 27 by 34. By adding units as shown on pages 18 and 19, the garden may be enlarged as needed.

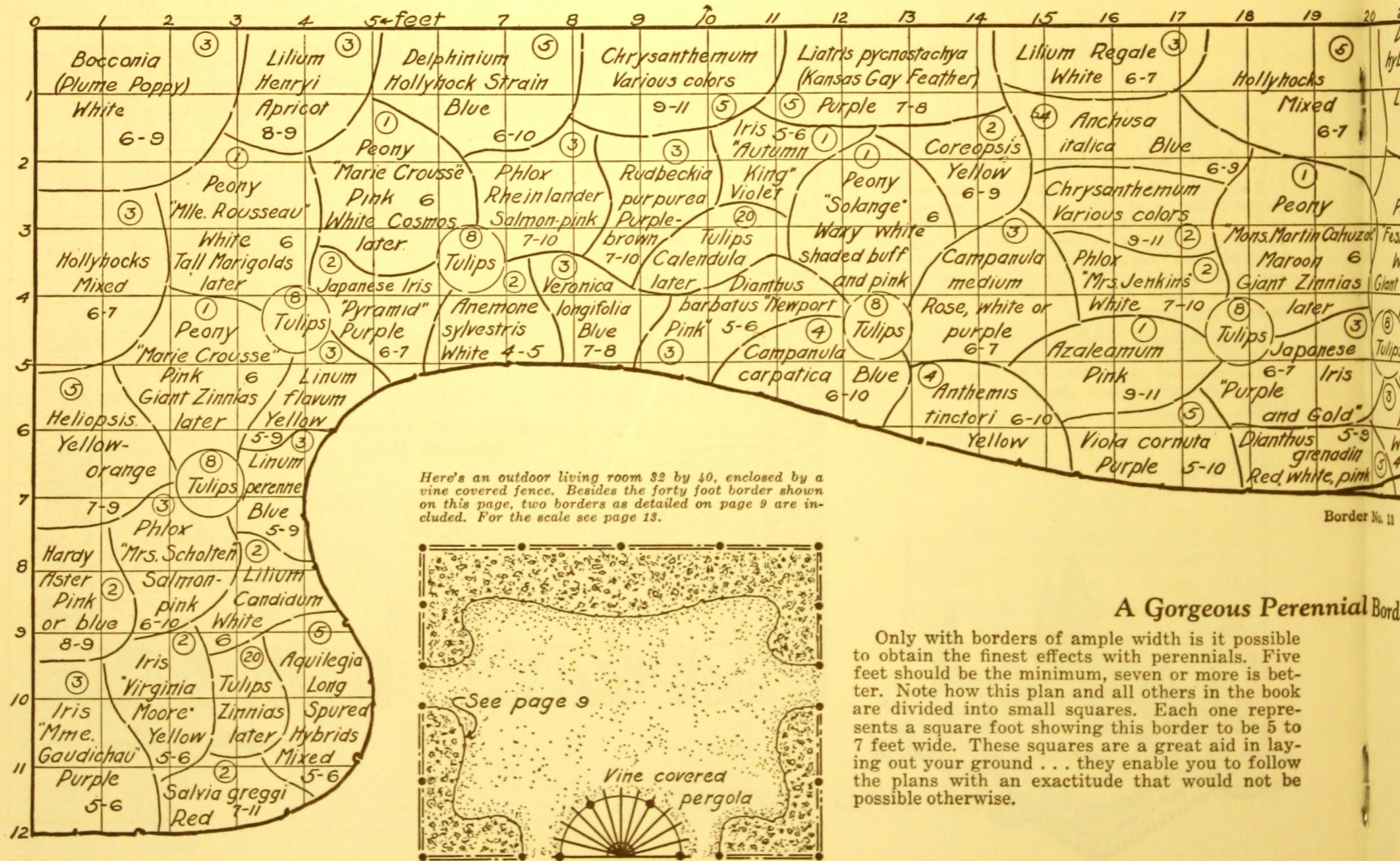
The planting is practically identical in all four sections except for the peonies as noted in the detailed plan. Using different varieties tends to lengthen the period of peony bloom.

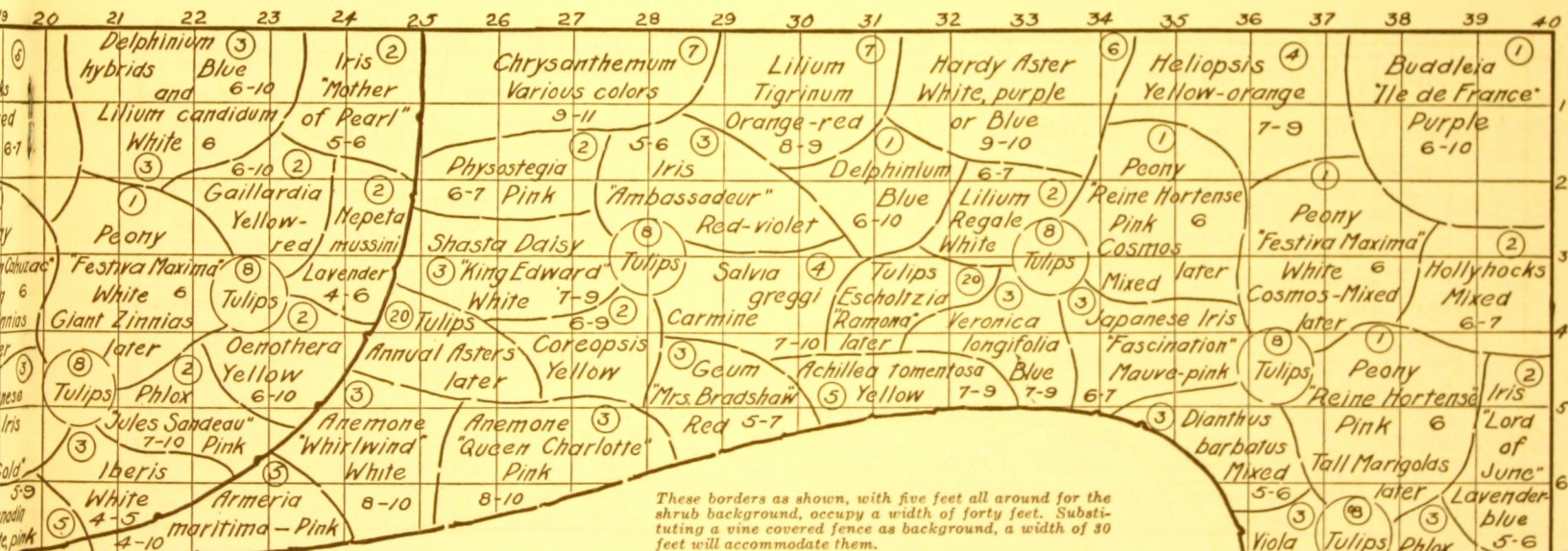


Viewed as from an aeroplane, this little garden is truly delightful.



Scale in feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10





Border No. 13

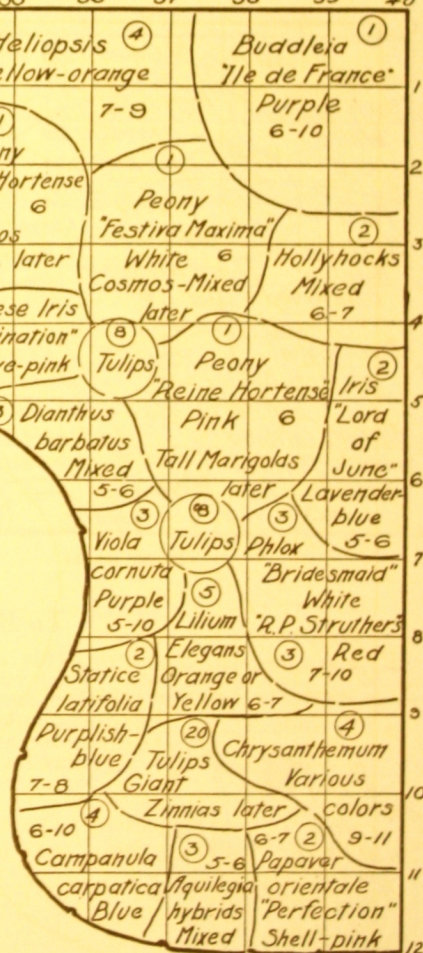
Border No. 13—40 Feet Long

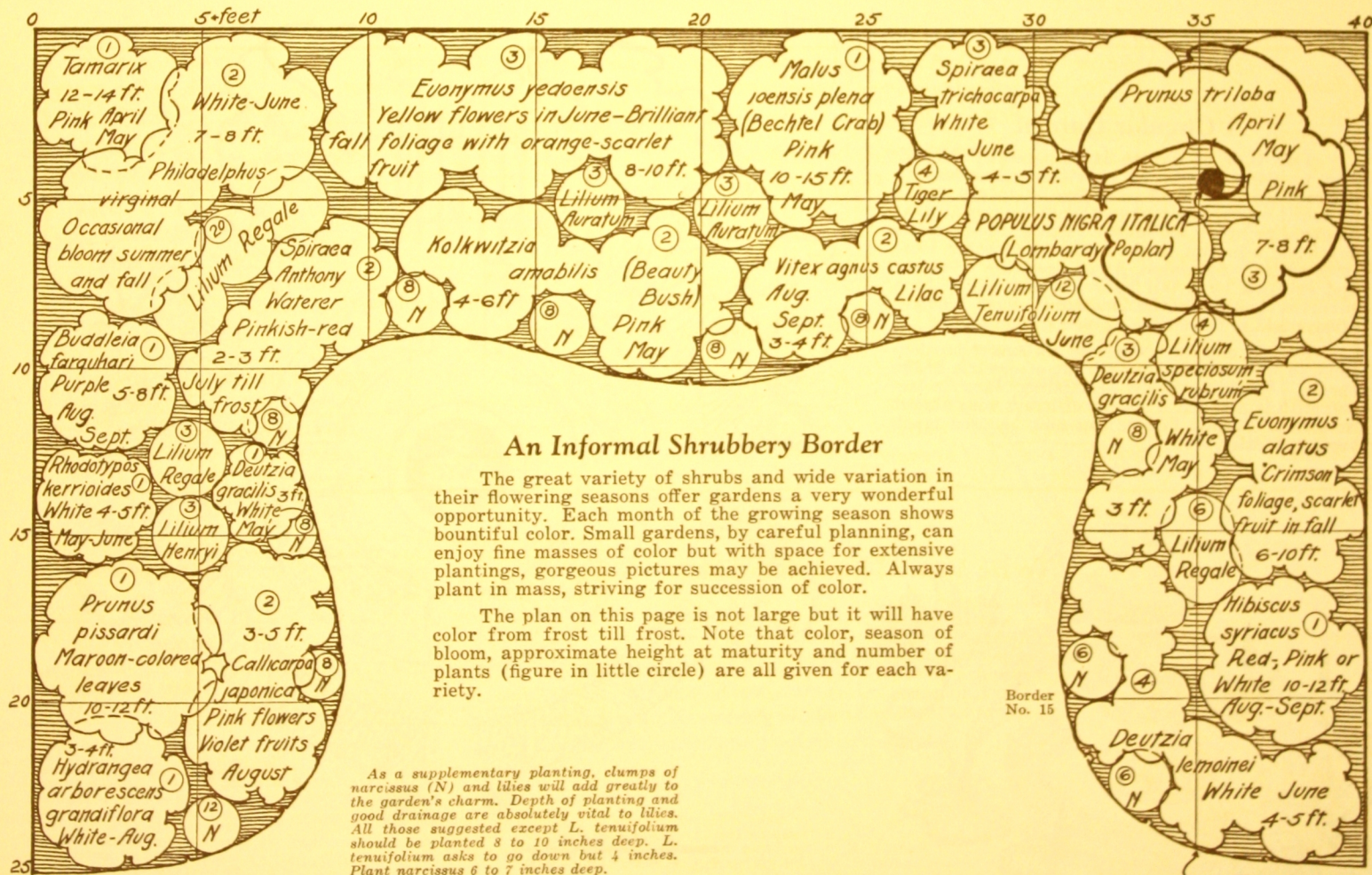
Note the heavy marginal line in this plan that terminates at the 25 foot square. This part of the plan may be used as a separate border. The little sketch plan at the right shows two of these units with a hedge background, fitted into an area forty feet wide.

There are countless possibilities with these borders, both in large and small gardens. Study will fit them to the site.



Scale in feet
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

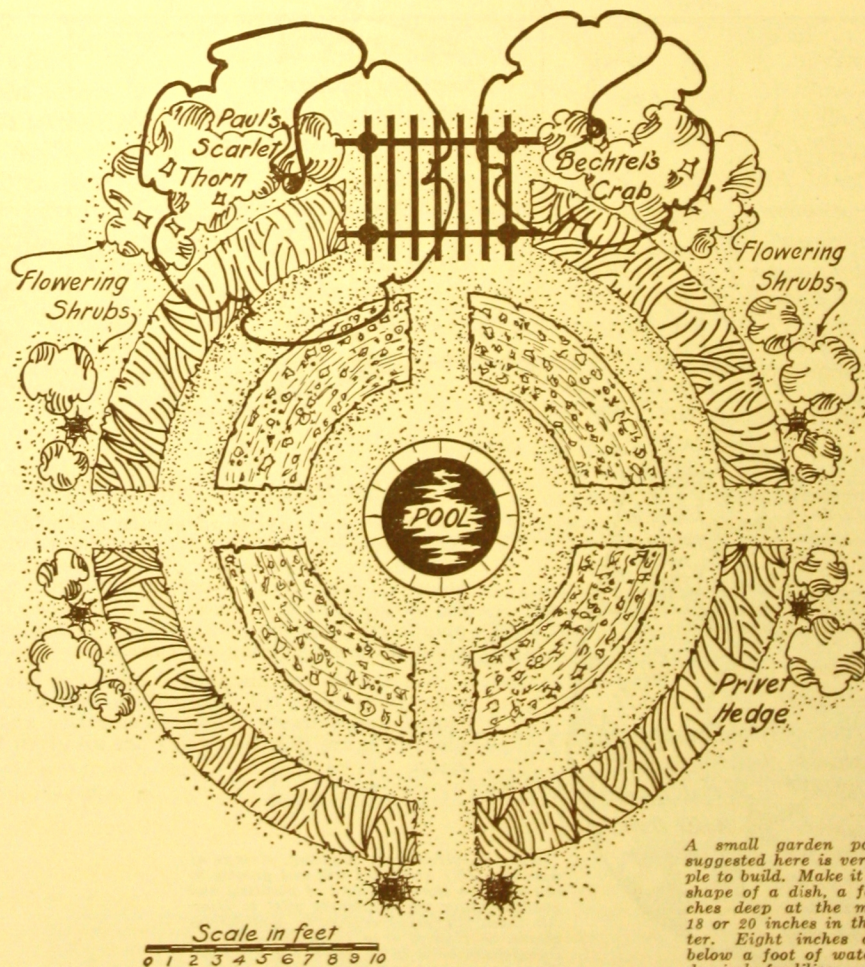
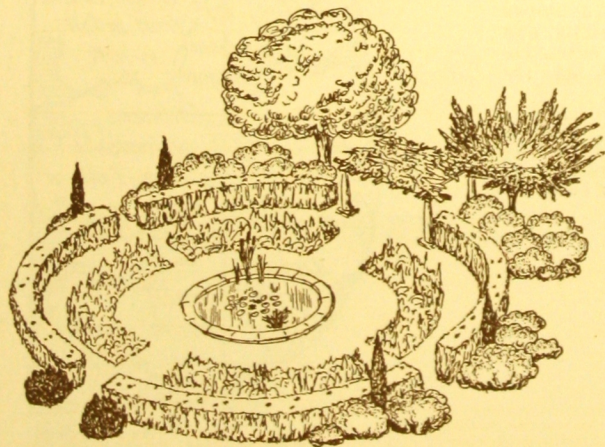




A Circular Garden

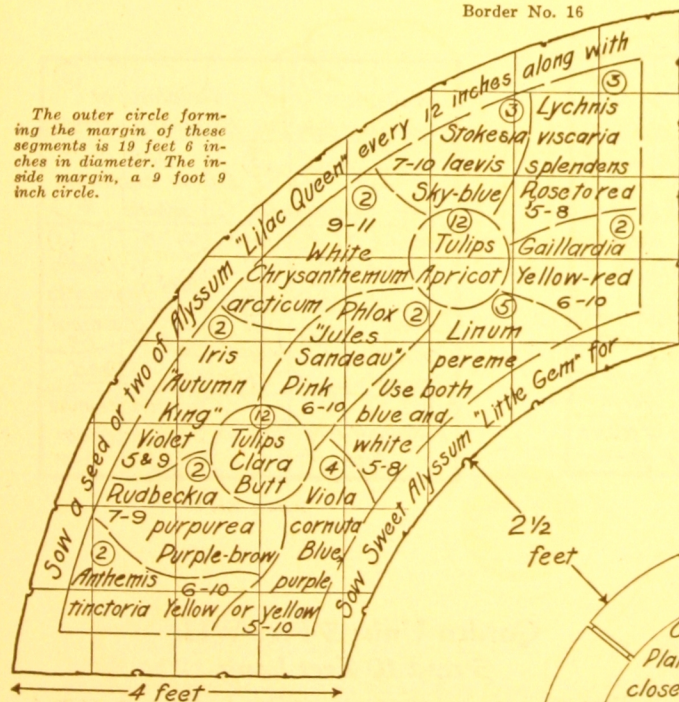
This type of garden is of necessity formal. The planting should be practically balanced to produce the best effect. The two segments shown in detail on the next page should be repeated at diagonal points in the layout. This garden may be developed adjacent to the house or at other locations entirely unrelated. Away from the residence and enclosed by a tall hedge, it may easily be a surprise element in the landscape. Such schemes always add to the charm of one's grounds.

Formal clipped hedges are no longer burdensome in upkeep since the advent of electric hedge shears. Work formerly demanding days to accomplish is now but a matter of hours with almost no effort. Formal hedges can now be used much more generally.



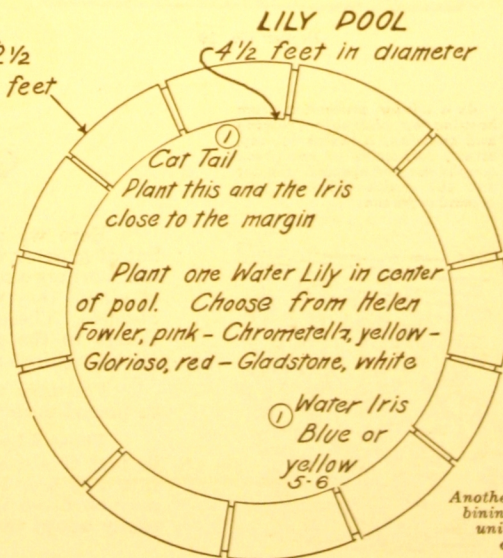
A small garden pool as suggested here is very simple to build. Make it in the shape of a dish, a few inches deep at the margin, 18 or 20 inches in the center. Eight inches of soil below a foot of water will do nicely for lilies.

The outer circle forming the margin of these segments is 19 feet 6 inches in diameter. The inside margin, a 9 foot 9 inch circle.

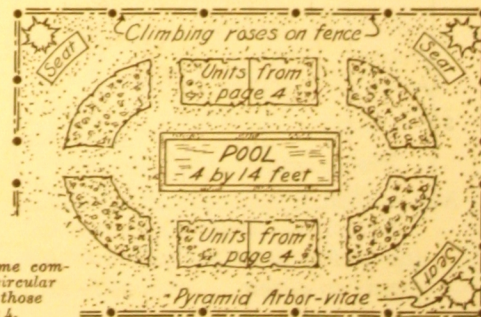
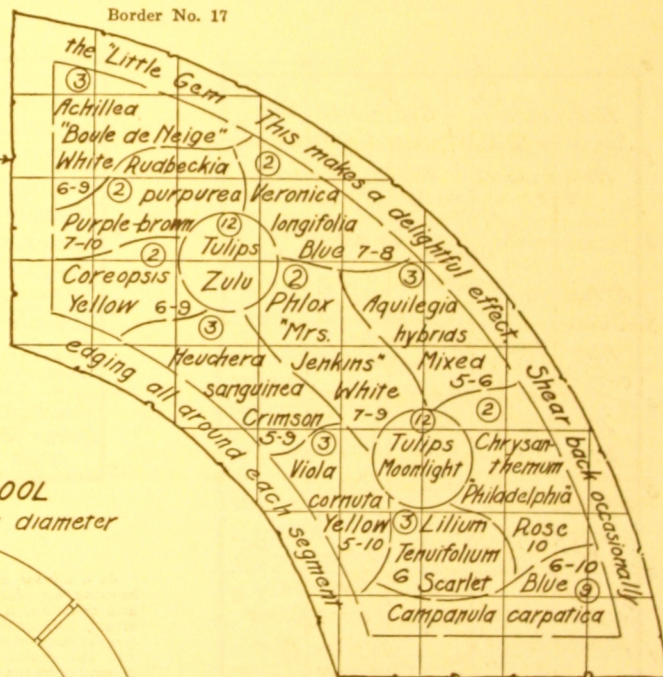


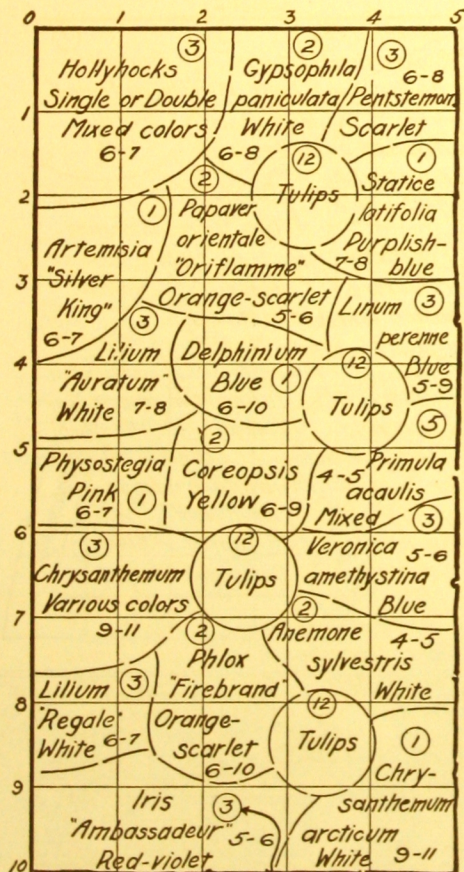
Here are detailed planting plans for the round garden opposite. If a more permanent edging is wanted, dwarf English box would be admirable where it grows satisfactorily. American germander, botanically called *Teucrium*, is a good substitute for boxwood, though being a perennial plant rather than a shrub, its habit of growth is different. *Teucrium* may be sheared and maintained at any height up to 12 inches.

These two segments may be repeated to complete the circular garden. As you note from the little scheme shown on this page, there are numerous ways these circular plans may be used. A study of your own particular problem will develop many interesting possibilities.



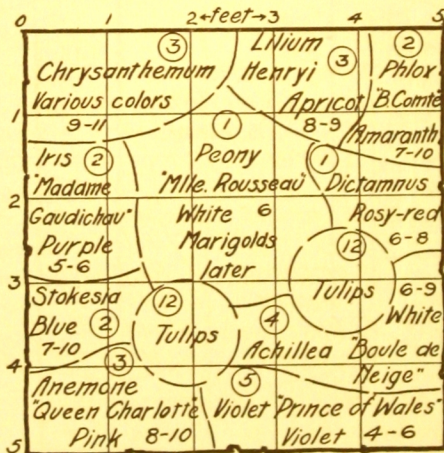
Another scheme combining the circular units with those on page 4.





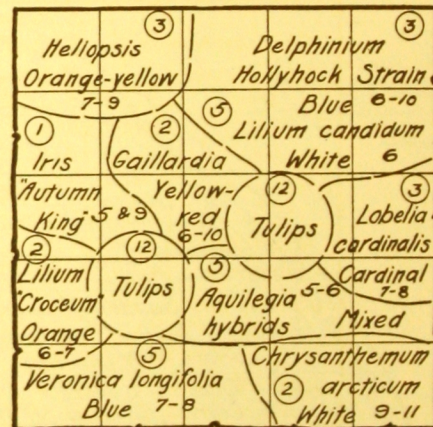
Numbers in circles (3) indicate approximate quantity of plants for the spaces as shown

Border No. 18



Border No. 19

As a winter protection from heaving by alternate freezing and thawing, a mulch of hay, straw, cornstalks or evergreen boughs may be applied. Do not add the mulch till after the ground is frozen.



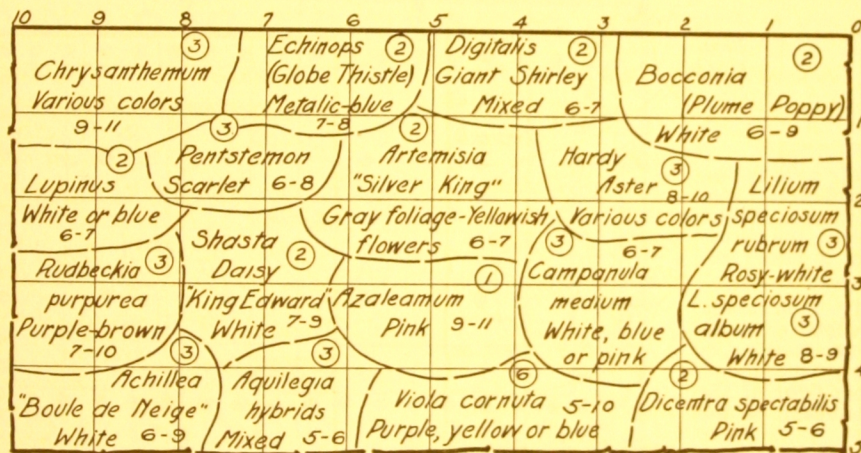
Border No. 20

Garden Units 5 Feet Wide 5 and 10 Feet Long

Here we have garden units similar to those on page 4 but of greater width. As previously mentioned, narrow perennial borders are always difficult because of the limited variety of plants they will accommodate and the restricted succession possible. These borders are planned with the taller growing things to the rear upon the presumption that they will be placed against a background of shrubs or a fence.

For very wide borders, open on both sides, the units may be placed back to back.

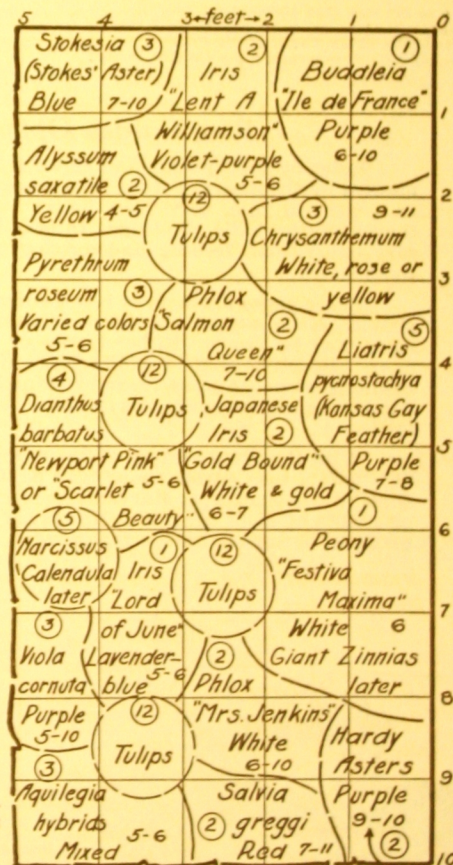
These 5 by 5 and 5 by 10 units are not necessarily planted in just this exact size and no other. 5 by 5 may be squeezed into 4 by 6 or 5 by 10 into 6 by 9 or 4 by 12. In this way they may be fitted into almost any scheme imaginable. They also easily adapt themselves to areas of curved outline.



Border No. 21

In planning the arrangement of material in a border, avoid masses of single varieties which are too large. Do not plant long rows of one variety unless it is something that blooms almost the entire season. The majority of perennials have but limited flowering periods and when they are finished or before they start, large masses or long rows are likely to prove conspicuous blank spots. Planters should consider this and, in as far as possible, plant successions that will screen out the blanks. This is especially important where the bloom is past and the plants have been cut to the ground as is done with digitalis, hollyhocks and others.

Remove the winter covering in the spring after danger of severe freezing is past. Don't be in too great a hurry to take it off as much killing is the result of late freezes.



Border
No. 22

Months of bloom are indicated thus,
9-10 meaning September-October,
5-6, May-June

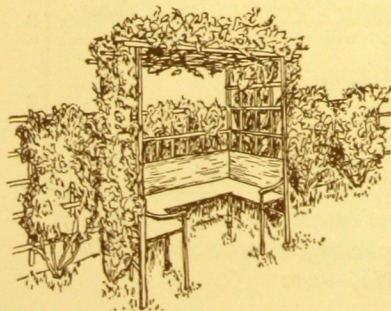
Look to the rose that blows about us—"Lo,
Laughing," she says, "into the World I blow:
At once the silken Tassel of my Purse
Tear, and its Treasures on the Garden throw."

Rose Garden Opportunity

Roses by their nature and cultural requirements seem better planted by themselves rather than along with other flowers. Too, as a general rule, they seem better suited to a formal layout than to naturalistic plantings. In beds by themselves, the necessary cultivation, feeding and dusting or spraying is easily accomplished.

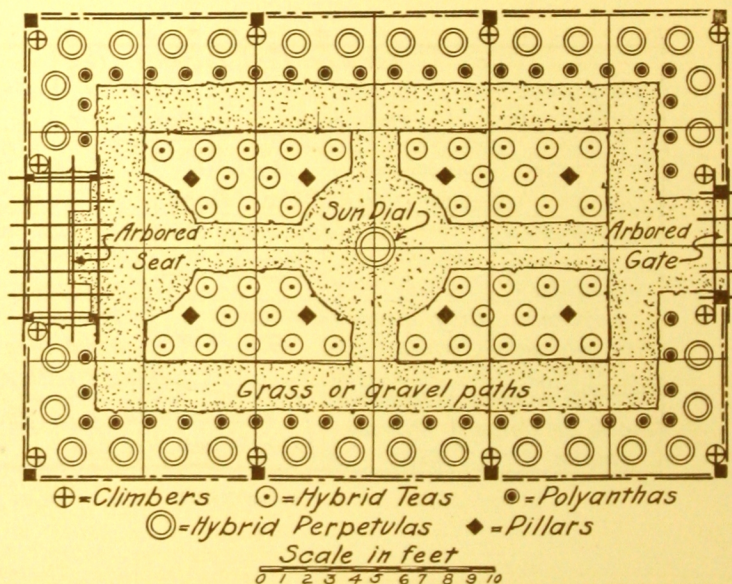
These pages show three rose garden plans, all comparatively simple. Each suggests a fence enclosure upon which climbing roses may be grown. Either lattice or wire will do. Nothing is more attractive than a white painted lattice with billows of climbing roses. As one must prune old wood from most of the climbers each summer, this permits necessary painting of the lattice.

With the great variety of fine roses, both old and new, available today, rose gardens may well be one of the most delightful spots in the landscape. Marvelous new colors have been developed on plants of ideal behavior. No matter how large or small your grounds, be sure to have a rose garden.



Rose arbors are delightful features in any garden, especially if some of the wonderful new varieties festoon the trellis. These new kinds not only bloom profusely at the usual season but they keep on blooming more or less all summer.

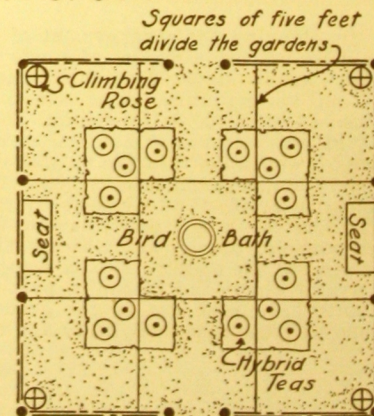
Rose
Garden
No. 23



This rose garden is 20 by 30 feet with room for a large variety of roses. Hybrid teas may be substituted for the hybrid perpetuals if desired. The pillar roses are semi-climbers of less vigorous habit which make glorious pillars of bloom when trained to a tall post.

Rose Garden No. 24

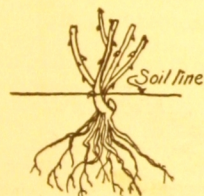
Here's a little rose garden only 15 feet square. The four beds accommodate 16 roses with 4 climbers, one at each corner, trained upon the fence. Seats offer a resting place to enjoy the blooms and a bird bath in the center will attract the feathered songsters. Even a tiny garden like this may easily become a center of garden interest.



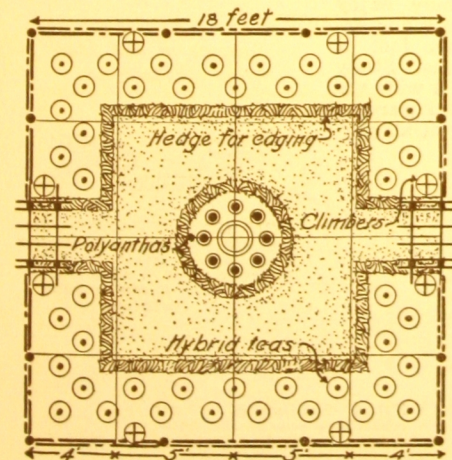
PLANTING ROSES calls for good soil, a clay loam is best, though they will thrive in any good soil. Be sure the location drains well. Spade or trench a foot deep—two feet is better and pays in the end.

Roses are voracious feeders, make the spot as rich as possible when preparing the soil. Cow manure is best; other manures come next; bone meal, though not complete, is good. Commercial rose fertilizers are good if used exactly as recommended by their manufacturers. In any event, feed and feed liberally.

When planting dig holes large enough to spread roots naturally, fill in with good, fine soil, firm well and water thoroughly. Prune back to at least six inches from the ground.



A rose planted at right depth, roots spread naturally, pruned back well, soil kept level.

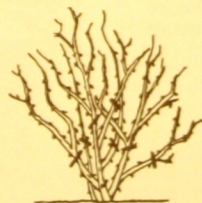


Rose Garden No. 25

A very simple little rose garden, 18 feet square, enclosed by a fence with climbing roses. A low hedge borders the beds. The centerpiece may be a bird bath, sun dial or gazing globe with polyantha roses around it.

The plan shows 46 hybrid tea roses. More could be crowded in as close planting is always recommended for H. T's.

Black bars indicate where to cut for moderate pruning in the spring.



CARING for roses means cultivation, regular and frequent, though some rose fans claim excellent results from mulching with peat moss (do not cultivate the peat moss into the soil).

Watering, of course, must not be neglected in dry weather, though mulching or daily cultivation largely obviates its need. Watering the soil only rather than overhead sprinkling is best because wet foliage is inclined to spread disease.

Spraying or dusting at frequent intervals is necessary to prevent blackspot and check mildew. Neglect of this is fatal with some varieties though disease resistant strains are fast being developed. Lime-sulphur, commercially available, is recognized as one of the best dusting preparations.



An easy way to apply dust to a small planting.



The black bar shows where to cut a rose, leaving two leaf stems.

CUTTING roses with long stems encourages new vigorous growth from low down on the bush, an important factor in keeping the plant shapely and free from old lanky growth. Keep all faded bloom cut off but always cut back well as sketches indicate.

Cutting roses early in the morning is usually recommended as best, followed by plunging them up to the bloom in cold water and leaving in a cool dark place for several hours.

PRUNING is vital. Not only does it encourage strong vigorous growth but by limiting the number of stems which develop, the plant can put more size and quality into those remaining. The harder you prune, the fewer blooms you will have but the finer quality they will be.

Always cut slantingly just above an eye or bud from which a new branch may be expected. Select an eye that points outward so that the resulting branch will point out rather than in toward the center of the plant. This will develop an open growth, much to the benefit of the health of the plant.



Two blooms resulting from cutting properly.



Severely spring pruned for quality rather than quantity bloom.

Rocks and Rock Gardens



Fig. 1
WRONG—Rocks standing on end like tombstones. No rocks below the surface.



Fig. 2
WRONG—Rocks overhanging each other, one not sufficiently imbedded in the soil.



Fig. 3
RIGHT—Rocks well placed, deeply imbedded, sloping so moisture will seep into soil. Plenty of rocks below the surface.

DON'T make a mistake and build a garden of rocks when you want a rock garden. Rocks, though very important, are secondary. They are the skeleton or foundation. Their purpose is to make the situation suitable for rock plants. They must show, of course, but until the plants are well established and have partially concealed them, rocks are entirely too conspicuous.

Soil is a vital factor with many of the choicest rock plants. In general they like a loose friable loam with plenty of humus in it. Drainage must be very good. Some plant varieties are finicky, demanding special acid or alkaline soil but they may easily be accommodated by making liberal pockets and mixing soil to suit.

Sun or shade is a problem with some plants but in most cases this may be solved by constructing miniature cliffs and canyons with one side facing north.

The average rock plant will succeed without any extra food if the soil is not too poor. They enjoy a lean diet. Their natural habitat is the rocky hillsides where they live in rock debris resulting from the action of frost through the centuries of time. Animal manures, well rotted, are welcome by some but commercial fertilizers are to be used with great caution unless specifically recommended by rock garden experts for specific subjects.

Plants are the vital element in making a rock garden. There are a vast number of kinds from which to choose and no excuse can be made for planting

things obviously not suitable. Tall bearded iris have no place in a rock garden but the delightful little dwarf iris only a few inches high are ideal. The old fashioned Bleedingheart, *dicentra spectabilis*, is out of place except in very large rock gardens but the lovely Plumy Bleedingheart, *D. eximia*, with its fern-like foliage and long season of bloom is excellent.

Typical rock plants are seldom over a few inches tall. They trail and creep among the rocks, festooning themselves over the boulders. Though lacking the height of many favorites of the hardy border, true rock plants have quality and charm all their own. Many choice kinds are exquisitely perfect both in foliage and flower. They produce gorgeous masses of bloom and with them the garden artist can paint living pictures of delightful perfection.

Even tiny rock gardens may enjoy quality varieties. Many choice kinds demand much less than a square foot of ground to display their charms. Study the catalogs carefully and try a wide variety of kinds. You will find rock gardening one of the most interesting of all gardening schemes.

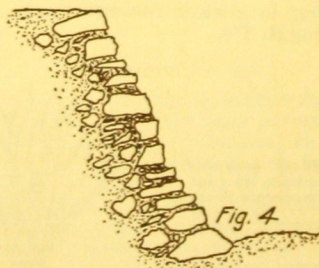


Fig. 4
DRY WALL—This type of rock garden constitutes one of the finest schemes possible for growing many gems among the alpine.

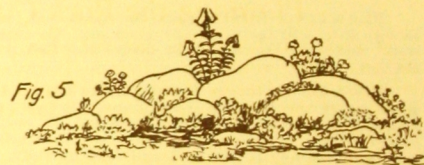


Fig. 5
BOULDERS—While not the easiest type of rocks to use, boulders well grouped, upon a slight mound of soil can be made quite pleasing.

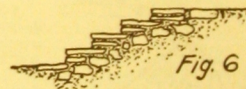


Fig. 6
STONE STEPS with wide joints laid up with soil rather than cement, may be planted with many kinds of creeping rock plants.

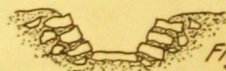


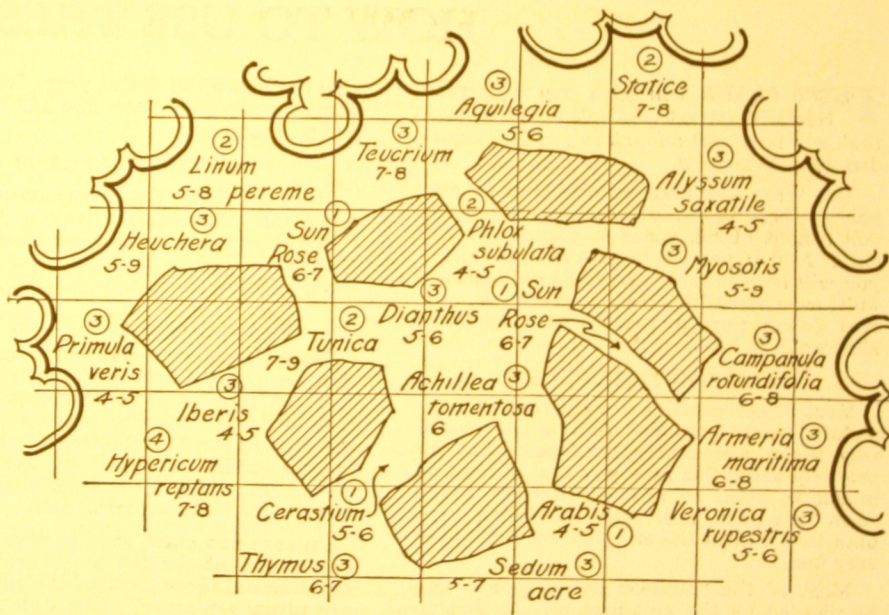
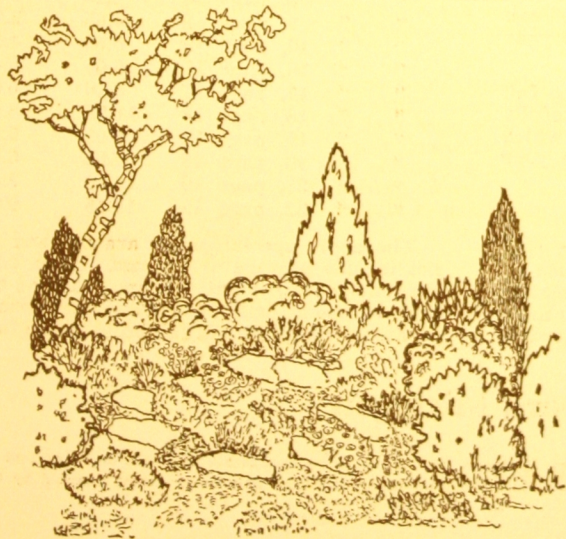
Fig. 7
THE SUNKEN PATH is a form of construction practical upon an almost level site. Well planned in a naturalistic manner, it can be quite artistic.

Planning the Rock Garden

A rock garden needs careful planning just the same as any other planting scheme. It must be planned for succession, varieties must be arranged according to their habits of growth, heights and color effects can not be ignored.

Rock gardens, well done, come about as near being naturalistic gardens as any we may have but their details demand careful study. The keen observer of nature's gardens, the great outdoors, will learn much about planning and building rock gardens by study of rock formations in the mountains and hills.

It is not necessary, however, to have a hillside to build a rock garden. A slight mound but a foot high will serve admirably. Additional extremes of elevation may be obtained by depressing a path through the plot. In fact, the soil excavated from a path a foot to eighteen inches below grade will be sufficient to raise the surrounding level and secure a total difference in elevation from the level of the path of two and a half to three feet.



By all means have a background to your rock garden. Screen out anything which may detract from its natural appearance. Your garage may be an architectural masterpiece but viewed as a background for a rock garden it is an eyesore. A cement bird bath or sundial, a gazing globe or fountain may be all right in the flower garden but they are out of place in the rock garden. Plant a tall growing background of shrubs and evergreens that will effectively blot out of the picture all detracting objects.

Here's a little rock garden only 6 by 8 feet with but seven rocks exposed. It is upon a slight mound about 12 inches high. There are less than 25 varieties of plants suggested but their seasons of bloom and color range are extensive. The numbers in the little circles indicate quantities of plants suggested. The other numbers, mostly in pairs, are the approximate months of bloom.

"I am ever being taught new lessons by my garden; patience and industry by my friends the birds, humility by the great trees that will long outlive me, and vigilance by the little flowers that need my constant care."
—Rosaline Neish.

HOW TO USE THESE PLANS

THESE PLANS will give you a garden that will attract admiration . . . a garden that will be a real delight to you . . . a garden without regrets.

Mr. Ware has used infinite care in preparing these plans. He has given you the full benefit of his years of experience and skill. And if you study this book carefully you will become more and more enthusiastic until soon you will want . . . and have . . . a real flower garden exactly such as those shown in the book.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Most flower gardens are not planted completely in one year and that is one reason why many are poorly arranged. But by properly using this book you can, if you feel unable to plant an entire outdoor living room this year, still plant according to a plan that will in the end produce something very fine.

Most of the "outdoor living rooms" can be planted by the unit system . . . that is, you can plant a little each year keeping to the plan, and within two or three years you will have a restful beauty spot that is delightful to the most artistic person. By not following a plan you would simply build disappointment.

Perhaps, for example, you have room for the formal garden on page six, but feel un-

able to plant all of it this year. In that case, plant the shrubbery now and add the flowers and pool later.

REVERSING PLANS

Here and there Mr. Ware suggests reversing plans. This can be done by tracing on thin tissue paper, then read from the back of the tissue paper. This will show you everything properly in reverse position.

FALL AND SPRING PLANTING

Many borders recommend some varieties that are planted only in the fall, such as tulips. In such cases (for spring planting) annual flowers may be planted in place of the flowers for fall planting. These will fill in your garden during the first year and can be dug up in the fall to make room for your permanent bulbs, at small cost.

In case you start your garden in the fall you can plant the fall bulbs first, carefully marking out those parts of the garden which are already planted, then complete your planting in the spring.

WHAT IS THE COST?

One of the most natural questions that will arise in your mind is, "How much do the plantings cost?" Therefore, as a matter of service and information we are here naming costs for a few of the smaller borders

and we'll be glad to fill orders for these borders, sending the plants for the amounts mentioned. In the case of the larger borders, we will furnish prices upon request. Special prices given below are for this season only . . . they are likely to be higher next year, and are not guaranteed after May 31, 1935.

				VALUE	SPECIAL PRICE
Border	No.	1, page	4	\$4.15	\$3.25
"	"	2, page	4	4.15	3.25
"	"	3, page	4	5.85	4.65
"	"	4, page	*5	14.65	10.95
"	"	5, page	7	17.00	12.95
"	"	6, page	8	3.80	3.25
"	"	7, page	8	3.55	2.75
"	"	8, page	8	4.15	3.25
"	"	9, page	8	4.65	3.75
"	"	10, page	8	5.65	4.50
"	"	16, page	17	6.65	5.45
"	"	17, page	17	8.10	6.65
"	"	18, page	18	11.25	8.95
"	"	19, page	18	7.05	5.95
"	"	20, page	18	7.95	6.85
"	"	21, page	19	11.40	8.65
"	"	22, page	19	12.15	9.65

The above special prices are net and do not include postage or express. When borders include fall planting items, such as tulips, shipment will be divided, all spring plants in the spring, all fall bulbs in the fall.

R. M. KELLOGG CO., Three Rivers, Michigan

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*"God spoke! and from the arid scene
Sprang rich and verdant bowers,
Till all the earth was soft and green . . .
He smiled; and there were flowers."*

. . . Fenollosa.